LEAVENWORTH.

HE IS SHOT DEAD WITH HIM WEP

Fort, was shot dead by an assassin at Fort and the means by which the demand can be Leavesworth, at 10 o'clock Friday night. He had been to spend the evening at Gen. Stu gis's and was walking home with his wife or part of the right breast, and came out at the back. He died almost instantly.

The perpetrator of the fiendish murder i

Col. Buel was one of the best and mo popular officers in the army, and his death will cause sorrow wherever he was known If the murderer is caught it will go hard

THE railroad is now completed from To peka to En poria and passenger trains will be out on next week.

THERE were 9,758,767 bushela of grain passed through Buffalo, eastward bound, during May and June.

THE family of the late Charles Dickens have declined Lord's offer of £2,000 for the

A VISITOR at Cape May recently missed his pillow in the morning, and after scarch ing a while found it laid up over his ear like a piece of lead pencil.

THE steamer Zephyr, which sank on fri-day, a short distance below St. Jo., had on board 1,000 railroad ties belonging to Newman & Havens, for the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad. Only a few of the ties were los We were highly gratified vesterday at re

ceiving a very large addition to our list of subscribers in Emporia. The rapid increase in the circulation of THE TIMES is unprece dented in the history of any Leavenworth

THE people of Illinois are afflicted with no less than seventy life insurance compa Every other man vott meet in the State is an agent, and customers have grown ring each other.

THE present Emperor of France forfeited all loval good with of Americans when la endeavored to foment the rebellion, and de stroy the Union. On the other hand German capital showed its confidence in American securities, and German sympathy filled our ranks with Teutonic soldiers. Germans bought our bonds, and Germans fought for us as enthusiastically, as unselfishly, as did, as well as to the worker, and therefore, with tion. Common schools, normal schools, female seminaries, preparatory classical schools

### A SAD ACCIDENT.

A Good Citizen Drowned. We are called upon to chronicle a paint accident which happened a few days ago, and resulted in the death of Mr. Nicholas Parise. a citizen of Kickapoo township, in this county, by drowning.

On the day of the calamity, Mr. Parise came to the city with a two horse team, loaded with produce, and while here there was very heavy fall of rain, which swelled the water in alf the little streams to the level of their banks. After the rain was over, Mr. Parise started to his home, near Pleasant Bridge. Remembering, no doubt, that little stream which crosses the county road leading from Leavenworth to Easton, near Mr. Richard Wosser's, in Salt Creek Valley, would not be fordable at that point, be determined to cross higher up. Nothing was heard from him after leaving the city until the next morning, when he was discovered dead in the creek by a colored boy who was hunting hogs. The scene of the drowning was within three-fourths of a mile

It seems that in crossing, the coupling the wagon had given way while going up the opposite bank, leaving the hind wheels, with cares to each claimant, at a price not opposite bank, leaving the hind wheels, with care of the anti-slavery is horses succeeded in making their way up the bank, and were found near by, with the rest of the rigging, fast in the woods. Mr. Parise was found with the bed, his foot fast among

the roots of a tree A coroner's inquest was held and a ver diet given according to the above facts. His the Democrats, that placed the Republican appearance was so frightful that his family, which is large, were not allowed to see him.

read have been trying for three years to obtain aid from the county to build a bridge acres the stream in question, but have been an argensful, because a member of the late Board of County Commissioners was interested against the road. The expenses would have been trifling, indeed, but then one man's interest had to be cared for at the expense of a whole community. There is upon the honders of some one a responsibility that is not to be envied.

# MORE COAL.

A Vem Three and a Half Feet Thick Near Tonganoxie. Tonganoxie, July 22, 1870.

To the Editor of The Times: Mr. E. F. Davis, who has opened up dairy farm three miles east and south o town in sinking his well last week, struck vein of coal, which, on digging through it was found to be three feet and a half thick. At least three feet of it is solid bitumino coal, and of fine quality for fuel. Beneath this strata is a mixture of clay, slate and anthracite. The well was dug two or three feet in this mixture, throwing out large pieces of pure anthracite. The drill was then sunk four feet, and in the last foot a vein of about four inches was penetrated. As the well at this depth, forty feet, furnished an abundance of water, and was just in the place when Mr. Davis wanted it, he did not undertake to go any deeper. He proposes to open a drift into the side of the hill a few hundred feet from the well, beneath the level of the coal. When the drift is made the extent of the mine can be more easily determined. - Cutler, Esq., is on the same ridge joining Davis on the north.

sought for by those who are judges of the article both in Leavenworth and Lawrence. He is now making capital cheese, of which

we can testify. mile from Mr. Davis', our recent County fair October 4th, 5th and 6th, immediate Treasurer, E. McCrillus, is building and opening up a farm of four hundred acres, on which already he has some fine stock. North about two or three miles, partially on the Stranger bottom and the solling prairie, the Kev. Mr. Green has a fine farm, which he is ornamenting and putting under good tillage. These fine lands, which two or three years ago were without civilized inhabitants, are now being brought under the plow, and are yielding a rich harvest to the husbandman. In a ing a rich harvest to the husbandman. In a few years this whole section, for miles around here, will be a garden of beauty.

STATE LABOR ON LOR CONTENTION

the number of members required by the con-stitution can be secured, and the fees received by charters be expended in spreading the principles of our organization through the press of the State.

Resident, That imamuch as the efforts we are making for the preservation of the pub-lic lands, and their appropriation to bonafide settlers, are mainly in the interest of the landless inborers of the Eastern States, therefore we would urge upon the labor unions of the manufacturing districts to aid in the contest with their press, their voices and their

nev.

Resided, That each local Union be recommended to appropriate from their funds an amount equal to one dollar for each member, to be expended under the immediate direc-tion and supervision of such Union, in the placing before the people the issue pending in the approaching political contest. Resolved, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be expended under the direction

## of the Executive Committee in the approach ing election, in such manner as will secure the first both he parting ring had no distributed in the committee of Resolutions reported as follows, which were adopted :

Resolved, That the revenue laws United States should be altered so that instead of subornating labor to capital they may afford just protection to labor and the industrial interest of the whole country. Resolved, That we are unalterably posed to the imporation of a servile race, for the sole and only purpose of tampering with the labor of the American workingmen.

Resolved, That we demand the aboliment of the system of contract labor in our

prisons and penitentiaries; and that the la-bor performed by convicts shall be that to which will least conflict with honest indus-try outside of the prisons, and that the wares manufactured by the convicts shall not be put upon the markets at less than the current market rates. Resolved, Whoever and whenever the working men of any section of our country are pressed for want of employment, they should be recommended and assisted to move

ectual settlers and cultivators of the soil, by doing this instead of remaining in over crowded labor centers, swelling and and intensifying the competition among their fellow laborers, and finally descending into the pauper or worse, the criminal class. The natural advantages deriveable from industri-ously cultivating a fruitful soil would result both in individual relief and advancement. and the moral and social good of the whole

Resolved, That as labor is the source from whence all national prosperity flows, its intel-ligent prosecution and direction is a matter of paramount importance to the Governme

we ask the creation of a separate department are of government to be known as the Department of Labor, with power to collect and utilize all the available statistics of every industria element in the country, promote the spread of useful knowledge among the producing classes generally and make such recomendaions to Congress from time to time, as th est interests of labor and a more fair distribution of the products thereof may demand.

Resolved, That wherever work is scarce, or
there is difficulty between employer and emoldrees, that we recomend that laborers should as far as possible, form Co-operative Societies for the purpose of carrying on di ferent branches of business, and when the

ferent branches of business, and when the employer advances a disposition to share the profits of his business with the laborer on a fair credit, he should enter into such partnership.

Resolved, That the public lands of the United States are the property of the people, to be disposed of for the benefit of the people. ple. That actual settlement is the only proper and legitimate purpose for which the soil can be used; that the people of the United States, acting by their constitutional agents, the Congress, have by the passage of the different pre-emption laws, beginning almost at the very formation of our govern-

ment, and finally embodied in the almost perfect act of September 4, 1841, and by the passage of the homestead act of May 20, 1862, dedicating the whole public domain to settlement by the people in tracts not to exceed 160 acres to each claimant, at a price not to

member that next to the anti-slavery issue it was the promise of that party, given to th people, that the public lands should be held cred for settlement under the pre-emptio laws already in existence, and the homestend law, which pledged itself to enact, and which was in due time passed by the votes of nearly every Republican, assisted by a majority party in power.

Resolved, That we remind Democrats the

at the National Convention of their party, We understand that the citizens along that | held at New York, June 3, 1768, the plets was given by that party that the public lands should be occupied by the people under the pre-emption and homestead laws. On motion it was resolved, that the World

ngmen's Journal, published by Amos Sanford, at Columbus, Kas., be continued as the organ of the State Labor Union. The following resolutions, McLaughlin, were adopted:

Resolved. That we hereby congratulate ettlers on the Osage trust lands, and on the Osage diminished reservation, for the fact that Congress has at last passed an act opening the whole of those tracts to actual settle Resolved, That we express our gentification

at the now assured success of the settlers on the "Black Bob" lands, in their efforts to obtain titles to their lands. Resolved, That as citizens of Kansas denounce the stationing of U. S. troops of the Cherokee Neutral Lands for the last thireen months, as a violation of the Constitu-tion and the laws of the United States, as

outrage on the people of that particular sec-tion, an insult to the people of the whole nation, and an entering wedge of a threat-ened despotism.

Resolved, That this Convention entirely empathizes with the settlers on the Chero kee Neutral, and all other similar tracts, it their struggle for their homes, and that w pledge ourselves to render them all possible

Resolved, That the representatives of thi-Labor Union to the National Labor Congress be, and they are hereby instructed use their best endeavors to secure the organization of a great labor reform party.

Resolved, That this Convention authorize the issuing of circulars and hand-bills in every county in the State, urging upon the workingmen to organize local Unions and

Mr. Davis has a fine dairy, and has made he first quality of butter, which is eagerly

ization.

THE Johnson County Agricultural and Mechanical association will hold their annua

From the Chicago Stand

It always seems good to get back to Leave worth. Go where you will to a Leavenworth man, this place is paradise. Leavenworth is a grand town, and may well stir the pride of every Kansan. The Baptist cause at Leavenworth is all right. A large force is at work upon the beautiful edifice. The contract calls for entire completion by Octob 1. There is to be a forfeit of ten dollars p day after that date, so that we can reas

had under consideration the financial needs matter, expects now to have the C. and S. W. R. R. as a through line to the East. and the means by which the demand can be satisfied, and would respectfully beg leave to recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolutions: 710 feet, and struck a vein of coal 26 inches thick, resting upon a strata of fire clay. This coal is free from sulphur, and is splendid for all kinds of manufacturing purposes. Fuel is now chean manufacturing interests. is now cheap, manufacturing interests are en couraged, and we hope in a little time to se other large machine shops and iron foundries established. This is now a grand point to

> oves to railroad stock. The crowning glory of Leavenworth, however, is her schools. She now offers as good educational advantages as any city in the land. All Kansas boasts of Leavenworth schools. Her common schools are equal to any in the land. They have a perfect system of graded schools; a thorough written examination every month in each of the ten grades, and scholars graduate from each grade only after satisfactory examination. Under the efficient superintency of Prof. J. P. Williams, the schools are as good as can e found anywhere. The Professor has already made his mark. He is a tower of strength in the educational force of our young State. The Legislature, last winter, estabished another normal school. Leavenworth has obtained it. And it will be a full-grown normal school. There is a great demand in the State for efficient teachers, and this school is created to meet the demand. Leavenworth has been earnest in this matter. The Morris

High School that cost \$60,000 is occupied by this school. This school is under the control of twelve Directors, with Dr. J. L. Wever as their President. Dr. Wever having been for a long time a member of the school Board and Regent of the State University, stands in the front rank of our educersity, stands in the from tank cational men. The Directors are now procuring an able corps of teachers. This Normal School is established exclusively for the education of teachers. It will have two courses for the purpose of preparing teachers. First, for primary and common schools Second, the advanced course for high schools Situated as this school is, at the headquarters of the graded schools of this State, of course teachers have peculiar advantages to study these schools, while they prepare for their work. The directors have procured a large and splendid boarding-house, when board, washing, fuel and lights are furnished for \$4 per week, and as tuition and textbooks are free, we do not see why this scho should not be crowded with students comir from all parts of the State. With such priv ileges offered, and with such men as Dr. Wever and Prof. Williams connected with

nost sanguine. The term begins Septem-Leavenworth is favored again with educa tional advantages. Misses Clement and Williams, two intelligent energetic and accomplished ladies, are now raising a large fund to endow a first class female seminary. Leavenworth is moving in the right direc-tion. Common schools, normal schools, fe-

it, it will meet fully the expectations of the

old enough and advanced enough, there is a sufficient demand make it, we expect to boast of a first-class 'niversity or college. Some do it now, but I shall try in my boastings to tell the truth, so I will reserve boasting on Kansas colleges for the future. Kansas is doing well enough without these now, and has the best of reason be proud of her present grand attainment The Baptist cause at Emporia is looking up. Rev. Mr. Averill, formerly of Massa setts, but who for the past few months ha een supplying at Ottawa, has now accepted

the call of the church. He comes here un-der the appointment of the Home Mission Society. The church have very desirable lots, and have a meeting to-night to deter-mine upon church building. In this town of 2,500 inhabitants, and with as strong an as Bro. Averill, we see no reason why, b cight forward.

Leavenworth, July 12 The Chassepot and the Needlegun. About this time, the French indulged in me glorification of their own new Chassepot rifle, which is about the equivalent of a of a national egotism than of impartial experiment. The needle-gun is, without question, the most formidable infantry arm ever constructed, and the most rapid firer, and, unless some valid objection can be brought sufficient to outweigh these sterling merits, it is the superiority in its mode of igniting its four and half to five miles, which is equal to the longest cannon range.

It is a breech-loading, single-barrelled, non-revolving rifle. With a movement of an

apparent trigger, a section of the top of the barrel slides back far enough to admit the artridge to be placed in the cavity of the barrel, which is done by the gunner, with his left hand, without removing the piece from his shoulder, or necessarily, losing his aim. Another movement restores the section of the top of the barrel to its place, and firmly fastens it, ready at the instant for firing. It can be fired, therefore, tweive imes in a minute, until the borrel is too hot to admit of the introduction of the cartridge, and this is not easily done, as the cartridge ignites by friction only, and not by mere heat, and the time it remains in the chamber

before being fired is but an instant. Behind the cartridge, as it lies when the gun is loaded, is the air-chamber, about two and a half inches in length, through which the needle darts forward horizontally to pierce the charge. The cartridge is, of ourse, made up with the ball in front then, without wadding, the powder, and then the percussion substance, into which the needle strikes, by the force of a com-mon wire spring, when the trigger is pulled. In all ordinary guns, the charge, having no access to any air except that found in the interstices of the powder after it is tightly rammed down, attains only an imperfect combustion, or burns in part after it leaves the gun. The quantity of smoke is a measure of the imperfectness

of the combustion, as only that portion of the carbon goes off in smoke which is not perfectly exploded into its constituent gases, which are invisible.—Chicago Tribune. THE only well advanced Prussian fortres for the defence of the Rhine at the frontier s SAARLOUIS-a small and antiquated work on the Laar, the chief tributary of the Moselle. This is entirely inadequate to the demand for an advanced post to hold the enemy in check while the army is mobilized and brought forward, or for a base of operation against Metz, Thionville, Verdun, and Paris. Very important and practicable roads lead from here to Metz, Treves, Mayence, Man-On motion it was resolved by the State Labor Union to return thanks to the papers of the State at the control of the co cer, to whom we are indebted for many care-ful topographical delineations, as well as for narrations of the Rhine campaigns between 1792 and 1815. Widdern believes the Rhine should be defended as far forward as possible,

should be defended as far forward as possible, declaring the Germans unworthy to possess it, if they would seek to defend it only standing behind it. He looks upon the valley of the Moselle, in the vicinity of Treves, as the Paris gate of Germany, and laments that it is so careleasly left open. He advocates the restoration of Montroval, as a substitute for Laxemburg.

The silk product of the United States in The Spanish navy consists, in first class conclusion of mass, when prayers were of fered invoking the aid of the Holy Spirit.

The Spanish navy consists, in first class conclusion of mass, when prayers were of fered invoking the aid of the Holy Spirit.

The Fathers were then called upon for votes EDWIN.

The average wages paid for farm labor in New England in 1869 was \$1.55 per day with board; Middle States, \$1.29; Western States, \$1.56; Southern States, \$2.18 (gold). Territories, \$2.65 (gold).

Western, \$1.25; Pacific, \$2.09 (gold); Territories, \$3.42 (gold).

EDWIN.

1840 was 60,000 pounds, worth \$250,000; in 1844, 400,000 pounds, worth \$250,000; in 184

TELEGRAPH

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

POREIGN.

GERMAN PARLIAMENT. BRELIN, July 20—The Ricchandt or North German Parliament, not this p. m. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin was chosen President. Vehement cheering followed Count Von Bismarck's announce-ment of the declaration of war by France. The King then opened with a speech which was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm. TELEGRAPH DESTROYED.

The telegram connection between France and Germany has been destroyed by the au-VIENNA, July 20.-The cutting off of Turkey from telegraphic communication with the rest of Europe, was done by order Cthe Sultan's governme

IRISHMEN IN FAVOR OF FRANCE DUBLIN, July 20.-A great popular den onstration in favor of France was made in this city last evening. More than 100,000 people, with 20 bands of music, were out on parade, and the French and Irish flags were carried entwined. The police charged the procession and captured these flags, but the mob rallied and retook them. Intense excitament prevailed. itement prevailed.

PRUSSIA INVADED. Cologne, July 20.-The French forces passed the frontier near Saarbrucken but vening, and seized a custom house

A WOMAN AT THE DOTTOM OF IT. BERLIN, July 20,-It is said here that the failure of the Empress Eugenie to marry her niece, the Duchess of Alba, to Prince Leopold is the real source of the present fromble be-tween France and Prussia. The father of the Duchess is in Madrid, drowned in debt, and generally dispised. All Germans in the service of the French Government have been ordered to return forthwith.

KING WILLIAM'S SPERCH In the King's speech to the Parliament to-day, he declared the resonnsibility of the war will fall on the man who dragged two great people into devastating war, for purpose of furthering his own personal in-terests. The King said that Prussia had no interest in the selection of the Prince Hohenollern to the Spanish throne, except that it might bring peace to friendly people. It had nevertheless, furnished the Emperor of the French with a pretext for a war unknown to diplomacy, and scorning peace he had used some very harsh language to Germany which could only have been prompted by a aiscalculation of their strength. was powerful enough to resent such language and repel such insolence. He said so in all everence, knowing that the event weighed the responsibility on the man who drives into war and havoe, two great and tranquil nations, yearning for peace and their enjo civization and prosperity, for contests more salutory than those of blood. The rulers of France have shrewdly studied the proper methods of hitting the sensitive pride of that great neighbor nation, and promote the sel-fish interests that have misguided it. Thus, concluded the King, as our fathers be-fore us have done, let us fight for liberty and our rights against the wrongs inflicted by a foreign conquerer. And as he was with our fathers, so (iod will be with us in a struggle without which Europe can never

enjoy lasting peace.

ENGLAND'S NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, July 20.—The official Gazette last evening published the proclamation of the neutrality of Great Britain during the ar between France and Prussia.

THE FIRE RIOCKADED. blockading the Elbe, and watching lerman ships at Hamburg. FRANCE AND DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, July 20.—It is rumore that an alliance on the defensive has been oncluded between France and Denmark. A French army corps is preparing to occupy the peninsula of Jutland, to attack the Prus ians through Schleswig Holstein. GERMANY HARMONIOUS.

Berglin, July 20,-Most perfect harms exists in the governments of all the North German States. In the Saxon Chambers, esterday, Baron de Friesen made a speech saying that the deputies of France were anxious for war, and should have it as sharply and severely as possible. His remarks were greeted enthusiastically. In the North Ger-man Parliament, after the King's speech had been delivered, a loan of twelve million thalers was carried unanimously, amid the wildest expressions of enthusiasm by all

Messieurs: The expose presented to vo 15th inst. made known the causes we have or war against Prussia, according to the the Emperor I have requested the Charge Affairs at Berlin to notify the Cabinet Prussia of our resolution to seek with arm

ules and usage of nations, and by order of most desirable arm for military use in the guarantees we could not obtain by dis-the world. It is claimed that, by an inherent cussion. This has been done, and I have the honor to make known to the Corps Leg charge so as to ensure its more perfect com-bustion, it attains about double the power of war since the 19th, between France and bustion, it attains about double the power of any other arm, and will throw its ball from Prussia, exists. This declaration applies to all allies of Prussia who give her armed

THE DECLARATION.
BURLEN, July 21—Bismarck informed the Corth German Parliament yesterday that the eclaration of war was the first and only locument officially received from France proving conclusively that a surprise was in It is still believed here that Austria wil

maintain a passive neutrality without armi-Upon the arrival of the steamship Can bria at Havre, on Saturday, on her regular trip from Hamburg to New York, 500 Gernans, who had paid their passage to Amer ica, hearing of the declaration of war, left the ship and returned to Pru-sia and enlisted

The mouth of the river Wiserhun is close with sunken hulks, to prevent the entrance of the French navy.

PREMIUM FOR FRENCH FLAG. have sent a cable telegram to Count Bismarch romising to give \$200 dollars to the captor (the first French flag.

GERMAN PAGEMAMENT The vote in the North German Parlia nent yesterday for the extraordinary credit f \$120,000,000, was ananimons on the first THE MARSEILLAISE.

PARIS, July 21.—Madame Raizo sang at the Grand Opera last evening in the third act of Massaneillo. She sang the Marseillaise, and the scene of excitement and enthusias was indescribable. The audience rose er masse and joined in the song, which termin ated amid deafening shouts of

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 20-The Levan Herald of to-day amounces that the first class of the reserves has been called under arms; this with the regular forces will make the Turkish army 300,000 strong.

TURKEY NEUTRAL.
The policy of Turkey is absolute neutrali

Paris, July 21-The Duke de Grami has officially notified the Chamber of Stat that the war with Prussia commenced the A rumor is affont here of an attack being ade by the French on the Prussian fleet at

Scheninger, and the French army were ad vancing into Prussian territory.

The Legislatif Chamber will adjourn its sion during the week. THE CLOVEN FOOT.

public session of the Council commerced at 9 o'clock in the morning with the celebration of mass. The holy Father arrived at the

SUSPENSION OF STEAM SERVICE.

The North German Lloyds to-day a
sounce the suspension of their steam servi

BAVARIA IN THE FIELD BERLIE, July 29 The King of Protein recently holified the Bavarian Government that according to the trenty between them, h intended to assume command of the latter army embodying it in the third corps. Be varia immediately insented, forwarded his congratulation to the King, and issued parriotic exhoutation to his army. SPECULATIONS ABOUT PEALY.

PARIS, July 22—It is reported that the Italian Government will mass 15,000 in the direction of the Swiss Lakes, and six divis direction of the Swiss Lakes, and six divisions on the river Po, and a large number of troops will be concentrated on Tuscany, between Florence and Leghorn and Bologna. The Franceise says that Italy has given Prance the best assurances, and declared that her gratitude would determine her under certain circumstances to active support of France.

Paris, July 22—It is reported to day that Switzerland has asked permission to occupy Chablois, most of the northern Province of Savoy, on Lake Geneva, claiming that by the treaty of Vienna it is her right so to do. The Monitor says this movement

WHAT FRANCE CLAIMS. The Journal Officials publishes a circular of the American American Company of the Company of th the explanation made on the lath of July in Chambers in regard to the rapid events of a negotiation in which we redoubled our ef forts to preserve power. The secret designs were developed of an adversary resolved to render it impossible, whether the Berlin Cab-inet has judget being mecessary for the accomplishment of their projects against the self-government of the German States; or hardly satisfied at having established in the centre of Europe a military power formidable to all its neighbors, they have wished to turn to account the power already acquired by displaying definitely to the advantage of Prussia the international equilibrium. The premeditated intention to refuse us quarters, which were indispensible to our security as well as our honor, showed itself by the well as our honor, showed itself by the strongest evidence in their conduct of negotiations. The circular then mentions the candidature of Prince Hohenzollern, and declares that the Berlin Cabinet hoped to place the Prince on the throne if Charles the Fifth by surprise, believing Enrope would accept the accomplished fact, and that Prance in spite of her temporary displeasure would hesitate to oppose the expressed will of the Spanish people, who were friendly to her The French government was informed of the danger from this intrigue, and did not hesitate to denounce it to the representatives of the people and for-

to the representatives of the people and for eign powers. All have felt that Prussia wa alone in her unscrupators policy, and that knowing herself to be without support in common right, she has nevertheless sough to impose upon Europe the further abuse of so dangerous an extension of her influence. France took up the cause of the balance of France took up the cause of the balance of the powers, knowing it to be the cause of all people memaced like herself, by the disproportionate aggrandizement of one royal house. In doing so she has not placed herself in opposition to her own maxims or policy or those of great powers, and the circular cites the cases of Belgium, Greece and Naples, and the missal of the great powers to allow any of their Princes to mount these throngs. The girmles then maximum those thrones. The circular then mentions the withdrawal of Hobersollern, the refusal

of Prusia to give quartens and other incidents which have followed, adding that France ought to demand quarters, since Prussia had already given her word that the Prince of of Spain, when in Masch, 1869, there had been a question of his candidature. At that time the French Minister at Berlin told the King that no Prussian could reign in Spain. Count Bismarck replied that France need not concern herself in a contingency to improbable, and Hert Von Thil, the Prussian Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, gave his word of honor that Hoheasollern was not, and could not be, a capu

date. If assurances thus solemn cannot be relied upon, diplomatic intercourse must cease in repudiating such pledges. Prusta challenges France, who now only demands. in view of pievious tensiversation, that the former renunciation of her designs be made real and permanent. The circular concludes by declaring that history must assign to Prussia the responsibility for a war which she had no means of avoiding, and whileshe affects to deploye it she has rather sought, and adds under what circumstances has she

done this. It is when France for four years PARIS, July 20.—In the Corps Leislatif to-day Duke Grammont announced that war had been declared with Prussia and her allies in the following words;

Mexicon Paris of the Declaration.

The words of the Limbert of the Superor, but to which she has underbedly failed to which she has underbedly failed to give a voluntary support of all the acts-this government, which las only thought means of freeing herself from the obligationof treaties even while signing them. has been witness. Let Europe pronot upon the justice of the cruse.

QUARTERS FOR THE EMPEROR. Quarters are preparing for the Emperor PRUSSIA'S DEFESSIVE LINE.

London, July 22—Advices from the scene of war indicates that the Prussians will adopt a defensive line from Coblenz along the Rhine. Bismarck and Gen. Moltke are equally confident and are unreserved in predictions of success.

Washixoron, July 19-Minister Wash-burn telegraphed to Secretary Fish to-day, that he had just returned to Paris. Secretary telegraphed him at the request of the North German Government to permit our legation to extend to subjects of the former, the same degree of personal protec-tion in France as was extended to French subjects in Mexico by our legation in that republic. Secretary Fish has not contrary o report, telegraphed to our various legations to observe neutrality in the pending war

NO PIRATICAL CRAPTS. It is semi-officially announced that France and Prussia will both respect the treaty of 1866, which forbids privateering. This puts a quietus en the stories from New York that a quietus en the stories from New York that privateers are fitting out. Our officials are rather reticent, but there is reason to believe that some of the European powers are making arrangements looking to the purchase of war materials in this country. The Prus-sian Minister has gone to New York; he said yesterday that he did not think there would be any serious fighting for a week at least. Despatches to foreign legations do not contain anything additional to what already known.

#### CHICAGO. Sub-Contractor on the C. & S. W. R. R. Decamps with \$10,000 The

CRICAGO, July, 29.—A telegram from Washington, Iowa, savs: Gabriel Armstrong, Sub-Contractor on the C. & S. W. R. R., working near that place, decamped Friday, with \$10,000, leaving 400 to 500 hands unpaid and debts to the amount of \$55,000. He was accompanied in his flight by his foreman, clerk and all his under-con-

The weather has been fearfully hot in this city for eight or ten days, the themometer averaging 93 in the shade, to-day it stood 96

RALEIGH, July 20.—News received here this a. m. state that Graham, the county seat of Alimance county, has been placed under martial law by Col. Kirk. The Court House A telegram from Danville, N. C., says TALIAN SOVEREIGNTY—VOLUNTEERS.

It is also suid that France gives Italy consisting mainly of Kirk and his officers to from Colonel Kirk and the State troops. An one thousand five hundred hackmen and one hundred omnibus conductors have joined the army. Also three hundred Americans conservative citizens of Caswell county, were arrested at Yancyville vesterday by Kirk.

The Congressional candidates in that district were speaking in the court house when Kirk surrounded it with soldiers and made the arrests.

> ATLANTA, July 19—The majority of the Committee of investigation of the charges against General Bullock, have concluded to report as follows: "Having gone thoroughly through the investigation of indirect and direct charges against the Governor, your committee feel it due to his Excellency to state that nothing has been developed or established which tends in any manner to impure his motives or his personal and impugn his motives or his personal and official integrity, and we invite attention to the evidence to sustain us in this opinion. The minority believe that the Governor was pecuniarily benefitted.

Sr. Patt, July 18—The Governor has tendered the appointment of United States Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Norton, to Hou. Wm. Windom, who is an ex-member of Congress from the First District. He has accepted the ap-pointment. The term will expire on the 4th of March next. Mr. Windom was formerly ex-Senator Norton's law partner.

Washington, July 20.—Prevost Paradol, the new French Minister who arrived here last week, the form of the president only on Saturday, committed suicide at one o'clock this morning by shooting himself with a pittol. He had been very bugs since his arrival, and yesterday his mind seemed to be wandering, though he continued to give attention to business suring the evening. It is presumed that he was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, caused by fatigue temporary fit of insanity, caused by fatigue and by the intense heat.

SECOND DISPACH. Washingray, July 20.—The French Minister shot himself in his sleeping chamber, in the front room of the second story; and chamstaness attending it show an act premeditated. The inmates of the house at that time were his housekeepers, and the French serving man and woman heard the report of a pixel and rushed into his room, when they found Paradol lying dead on the floor—bleeding from left breast, the ball having entered immediately over the heart.

The weapon was a small single barrel, breechloading Dacts pixel. We ascertained that he walked out vesterday and purchased a pair of pixtols of the same taked described. pair of pistols of the same style described.

The other pistol was found upon his bureau with cartridge beside it. The body was embalaned and prepared for burial, but nothing further can be done until the

er who is in New York, and who was sum moned by telegraph. The body no doub will be taken to France. M. Paradol had prepared himself for bed, but had evidently remained up in his chamber for some time meditating suicide; he had nothing on but his night shirt and slippers and apparently stood facing the fire place and near the centre of the room; the body was found lying on its arm ours retched above his head. The French Minister took possession of his house on Friday last, and on Sunday evening h sent his son and daughter who ac companied him to this country, to Newport R. L., and intended to join hen in a few days and spend the summer He left a note, saving: "I will kill myseli M. Bertheny, come Jack and stay." members of the French Legation were absen from Washington, with the exception of M. d'Jardin, the Chancellor. That gentleman communicated the facts to the Secretary of War, who, after expressing surprise and profound regret, suggested a coroner's inquest, to which M. d'Jardin assented, and 7 o'clock this evening was designated for that purpose. The entire community is shocked by the

## WASHINGTON.

The French Policy—Report from the Agricultural Bureau—Missouri Kau-san & Texas R. B. WASHINGTON, July 21-Buron Gerolt this ening received the following answer from e French Government; "The French

German steamers from capture, except those at sea ignorant of war, which may enter French ports. The Baron immediately tel-egraphed back to the Consul General of iermany, at New York.

The following is from the report of the Department of Agriculture for July, just isued: The condition of wheat is above the average in the following States: Maine, spring, 3 per cent.; N. II. 2; Va., winter, 1; N. C. 10; Ala. 8; Tenn. 6; West Va. 3; Ky. 3; Kansas 2, Neb. 2; Oregon 3. An average crop is indicated in S. C. and Ark. The following States fall below an average: Vt. spring, 9 per cent.; Mass. 3; N. Y. 12; N. J. winter, 20; Pa. winter, 9; Del. 35; Md. 30; Miss. 2; Texas inter, 15, spring 26; Minn. 15; Iowa 15; Cal. 5. The great wheat growing districts dering it certain that the crop of this year will be materially less than that of 1869. The average depreciation of 13 per cent, and the diminution in breadth of about 6 per

ent., would make the present estimate about

210,000,000 bushels, the decrease being at least 48,000,000 bushels. The increase in the breadth of corn greater than the decrease in wheat. It may be placed at 5 per cent., or about 1,770,100 acres. There appears to be a very slight in-crease in New England, about 2 per cent. in he Middle States, a decrease in the cotton states east of the Mississippi, and a still arger increase in the heart of the West. It es estimated at ten per cent. in Illinois ten in Indiana, five in Ohio, ten in Michigan eight in Wisconsin, twenty in Minnesota, iffeen in Iowa, twenty-five in Nebraska, and ifteen in Kansas. Throughout the west the indication of good crops have never been so general since the inauguration of the official crop returns, and increase of average cotton as indicated by returns average 12 per cent., and aggregates nearly one million acro-The condition of crops is favorable, neithe he caterpillars or bull worms has yet appeared. With average season the present iverage should give nearly 34 million acres The out crop is looking better than expected its condition is a full average in about one half of the States including all new England, except Vermount, New Jersay, Penn sylvania, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina Ala., Miss., Tenn., West Va., Ky., and Oregon. It is less promising in N. Y., S. C., Ga., Fla., Texas, and all Western States in which deficit ranges from 9 to 23 per cent. There is an increase of an average of tobacco in Va. and N. C. Our re turns show an average increase of 5 per cen The prospect of the apple crop is unusually

good. Peaches are good except in Illinois and Mich., where the prospect is 5 and 10 per cent below the average. Grapes prom se abundantly all over the country The President has approved decision of Secretary Cox that the Missouri Kansa and Texas R. E. has the sole right to construct a railread from Kansas across th Indian Territory to Texas.

LONDON, July 21-The tollowing sketch of the French campaign has been obtained from a reliable source: The French army concentrating within a quadralateral forme by the towns of Nancy, Theonville, Strasburg and Mayences south of Strasburg on the same meridian is an intrenched camp at Bellefont where a corps d'armee is taking up its position to form the right of the French army. Another corps will be in reserve at Chalon sur-Maine. The entire army will be com-posed of right corps, each of three or four divisions of infantry, and from six to eight regiments of cavalry each; division will have three batteries of artillery, one company of engineers and will comprise from 10,000 to 12,000 men. The army of Moselle will be commanded by Marshal Bazoine and composed of the second, third and fourth corps The hendquarters of the respective corps wi be St. Arnold, Metz and Thionville. The army of the Rhine which Marshal McMaho will commands is composed of the first, fifth and seventh corps with headquarters respectively, at Strasbourg, Betche and Belfonte. The corps under Gen. DeFeilly, posted around Betche will unite the two armies. The reserve corps in camp at Chalon, sur-Maine, under Marshal Canrobert will be composed of troops of the line reinforced from reserves of all kinds. Three forced from reserves of all kinds. Thre hundred Hanoverians have volunteered for

#### French service. Turkey offers France 200,-000 soldiers for pay. RICHMOND. New City Election Ordered -Trouble North Carolina.

RICHMOND, July 20-Judge Gregan th morning decided that there was a violatio aged citizen, named Bowen, had been budly beaten by Kirk's men, and was brought off by flying refugees. Kirk is still making arrests, this morning.

SECOND DESPATOR. A telegram from Danville this evening says Colonel Kirk is arrested about 70 nore prominent citizens of Caswell county, some of whom were badly treated. Bedford Brown has gone to Washington to see the President, and ex-Governor Graham will meet him there.

FORT WAYNE, July 21 .- At Hartford City to-day, Jno. Colcrick was nominated as Democratic candidate from the 9th Indiana District. At a county convention of Re-publicans and Independent Democrats of Allen county to-day, a popular ticket was nominated. The ticket has fair prospect of INDIANAPOLIS; July 21 .- At a meeting Republicans held last night make arrangements for a mass

Democratic papers and party for sympathiz-ing with the French despotism, were adop-ted. Lowert, Mass. July 21—Senator Ames married the daughter of Benj. Butler this evening. They leave for Minnesota shortly.

Berlin, July 19—In Berlin the most in tense and warlike excitement continues to be displayed by all classes of the populace. Count Bismarck is cheered wherever

Berlin, Suly 21—All the propositions and demands of the government have been voted on by the Reichstadt, which, after an ardent speech by Count Von Bismarck, has adjourned.

A squad of two handred Frenc's soldiers crossed the frontier yesterday on a recon-noisance. They were made prisoners after a skirmish; none were killed and but few War preparations are actively going on. The entire army is mobilized, and artillery is going to the front.

THE PROVOCATION. It is officially stated that the demands France gave Prussia no alternative but refusal. France demanded a pledge that no German should ever ascend the Spanish throne, and that one of the Hohenzollern Princes reside permanently in Paris as a hostage, or that a heavy amount of money deposited in France be forfeited. The official paper declares that before the war closes, Germany and Europe will exact from France guarantees for the observance of peace in the future, and in case of a refusal will so cripple France as to prevent her from

making more mischief. Parts, July 21-A despatch from Rom dated the 19th says the absence was remarked of the French commanding General and the diplomatic corps, from the ceremony of the promulgation of infallibility. The Fathers who voted non-placet were the Bishop of Little Rock, and Bishop Cajazzs. According to all accounts the opposing Bichops will publish a protest against the denial of the traditional rights of the ministry.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY, 1 SS In the District Court of the First Judicial Distr

Publication Notice.

Leavenworth, in suid State.
Elinund A. W. Hunter, Plaintiff, against

John H. Day, George W. Ward, John A. Halderman, Charlotte A. N. McAulay, Daniel Shire, Henry Shire, Jame Patterson, Mildred Patterson, David S. Burnett, Michael O'Mara, William H. Ealston, Flora Tack and Alexander V. A. Tack, Defendants.

VOU, the above named John H. Day, George W. Ward, Jame Patterson, Mildired Fatterson and David S. Burnett are hereby notified that you, together with the other defendants above named, have been sued by the above named plaintiff, Edmund A. W. Hunter, in the above mentioned Court, and that said plaintiff has, in said Court, filed his petition against you, and the other defendants above named in the above entitled action, and that you must answer said petition on or before the 28th day of August, A. P., 1850, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment will be rendered accordingly of the following nature, to-wit: A judgment in favor of said plaintiff against said defendant, John H. Pay, for so much of the sum of five thousand, nine hundred and eighty dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of thirty per cent. per annum from the Sth day of May, A. D. 1861, as shall not exceed the sum of eight thousand, six hundred and eleven 29-100 dollars (88,611-29) with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the 25th day of October, A. D. 1861, that is such judgment will be rendered for said sum of eight thousand, six hundred and eleven 29-100 dollars, (88,611-20) with interest thereon at the rate from the 25th day of October, A. D. 1861, that is such judgment will be rendered for said sum of eight thousand, six hundred and eleven 29-100 dollars, (88,611-20) with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the 25th day of October, A. D. 1861, that is such judgment will be rendered for said sum of eight thousand, six hundred and eleven 29-100 dollars, (88,611-20) with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from the 25th day of October, A. D. 1861, and for cost the county of Leavenworth, and State of Kansas, namely: lots fourteen (14), fifteen (15), eighteen (18), ninoteen (19), thirty-eight (38), thirty-nine (29), forty (40), forty-one (41) and forty-two (42), in block one hundred and one (101); lots seven (7), eight (8), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), and twenty-seven (27), in block one hundred and two (102); lots four (1), five (5), and six (6), in block one hundred and three (103); lot seven (7), in block one hundred and seven (107), all in Day & McAufay's addition to the city of Leavenworth; lots seven (7), and eight (8), in block numbered seventy (70), of the original plat of the city of Leavenworth. Lots thirty (30), thirty-one (31), and thirty-two (32), in block sixty-seven (67), of the original plat of the city of Leavenworth, be sold

said John H. Day to said plaintiff on or because of the note, mortgage deed and decree hereinafter mentioned and the costs of said action and that the proceeds arising from such sale thereof he applied to the payment of the costs of said action and the amount to be found due said plaintiff on said note, mortgage deed and decree with interest on such amount from the time of the rendition of judgment at the rate of ten per cent, per annum, and that the several defendants in said action and every one of them, including yourselves and every person chaining by, from, through or under any of said defendants be forever barrest and foreclosed of and from all and any right and equity of redemption and other right whatever of, on, in or to said tracts of land and every of them from and after such said thereof.

And they you mid all of said defendants and all

And that you and all of said defendants and all persons claiming from or under you or them or any of you or them, he ordered, required and adjudge to deliver possession of said tracts of land to the grantee or grantees in every deed made in pursuance of such sale, so soon as demand therefor shall be made, unless the defendants in said action o some one or more of them shall pay or cause to be paid to said plaintiff within some short time to be fixed by the Court, the amount of such judgment that is such sum of money as the Court shall in thi action find to be due to said plaintiff from said Johr H. Day on and because of the matters bereinafte mentioned, with interest thereon at the rate of terpor cent, per amount from the time of the readilities.

mentioned, with interest thereon at the rate of tenper cent, per annum from the time of the rendition
of judgment in said action.
Which last mentioned amount of money is by
said plaintiff claimed to be due him from said John
II. Pay, and he, said plaintiff, claims to have a
lien on the above described tracts of land therefor,
and a right to have the same sold for the satisfaction
thereof on, under and because of the matters and
things hereinafter stated, to-wil!

On the 5th day of November, 1859, at beavenworth City, said John II. Day mode his promissory
note in writing of that date, and then delivered the
same to said plaintiff and thereby for value
received promised to pay at the banking house of
Scott, Kerr & Co., six months after the date thereof, to the order of said plaintiff, five thousand,
nine hundred and eighty dollars (\$5,500), with
interest thereon at the rate of thirty per cent, put
annum after the maturity thereof until paid. interest thereon at the rate of thirty per cent, per annum after the maturity thereof until paid.

And on the 8th day of November, 18-9, the said John H. Day, for the purpose and in order to secure the payment of the aforesaid promissory note and sum of money and interest therein specified, made, executed and delivered to said plaintiff his certain mortgage deed of that date and thereby conveyed to described tracts of land with other lands.

And on the 2-th day of October, 1861, at the October Term, A. D., 1881, of the District Court of the United States for the District of Kansas, 18-2

retrain action then pending therein in equity, wherein said Edmund A. W. Hunter was planniffund asi. John H. Day and others were defendants, on a bill filed and presecuted by said plaintiff for the fore-choure of said mortgage deed, among other thing-the Court did then find that there was then due to the court and them and that there was then due to said plaintiff from said John II. Day on said note the sum of eight thousand, ix hundred and eleven 29-100 dollars (\$8.611-20), and that said plaintiff then had a lien by mortgage for the payment of same on the several tracts of land herein above described.

And said Court in Said action then among other things ordered, adjudged and decreed that all and singular the several tracts of land above described to raise the amount so found due from said John H. Day be sold at public auction by and under the direction of the United States Marshal, and that said Marshal should pay to said plaintiff, or his solicitor, out of the proceeds of such sale the costs in that smit to be taxed, and also the amount so found due as aforesaid, together with legal interest thereon from the date of said decree, which said decree still remains in full force wholly unsatisfied.

And you are also hereby further notified that the several tracts of land above described have been attached in this the above entitled action as the property of said John H. Day, under and by virtue of a certain order of attachment heretofore issued in said action and directed to the Sheriff of said county to execute, who made such attachment by virtue thereof.

Inted this 13th day of July, 1850. And said Court in Said action then among othe

Attorneys for Plaintiff Publication Notice.

In the District Court of the First Judicial Distri

YOU, THE ABOVE NAMED ROBERT M.
SHOEMAKER, are hereby notified that you,
together with the above named Samuel B. Varney
and Hannah S. Varney, have been sued by the
above named plaintiff, Owen Duffy, in the above
named Court, and that said plaintiff has in said must answer said petition on or before the 25th day of August, A. D. 1870, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment rendered accordingly of the following nature, to-wit: That unless you and your co-defendants, or you or some of them, or some one for you or them, shall pay or cause to be paid to said plaintiff, within some short time to be fixed by the Court, the amount due to said plaintiff on a certain promissory note, lated of the 8th day of May A. D. 1869, by which S. B. Varney promised to pay twelve months after the date thereof, to the order of said plaintiff, one thousand dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, from the maturity thereof, then the

the order of said plaintiff, one thousand dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, from the maturity thereof, then the following described tracts of land, situate, and being in the County of Leavenworth and State of Kansas, namely: The southwest quarter of section twenty-one (21), in township eleven (11) of range twenty-one (21)—also lots numbered one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), twenty-one (21), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (25), and twenty-four (21), in block numbered five (5), in the town of Tonganoxie, which said Samuel B. Varney and Hannah S. Varney, his wife, mortgaged, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1869, to said plaintiff to secure the payment of said note, be sold without redemption therefrom by the Sheriff of said county, and that the proceeds arising from such sale be applied to the payment of the costs of this suit, and the amount due said plaintiff on said note, with interest on such amount at the rate of twelve per cent per annum from time of rendition of such judgment; and that you, the said Robert M. Shoemaker, together with your co-defendants herein above named, and all and each of them, and all persons claiming under, by, or through you, or them, or either of them, he forever barred, and foreclosed of and from all and any right, and equity of redemption, and other right whatever of, on, in or to said tracts of land, from and after such saie thereof, and that you and they, and all persons claiming from or under you or them, or either of them be ordered, required and adjudged to deliver possession of said tracts of land, and every deel made in pursuance of such sale so soon as demand therefor shall be made. meeting on the 27th inst, The german predominating, resolutions sympathyzing with the Promians, and condemning the

SCIENTIFICALLY DEVELOPED

As mankind, from indiscretion or other causes, has been doomed to suffer from disease, so also has a remedy for disease been provided. Our hills and valleys abound with roots and heebs, which, if accentifically prepared and compounded, will restore health and vigor to the invalid. To find such a remedy we should seek one that has stood the test of ages.

NATURE'S GIFT

## HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

Sure Cure for Liver Complain Sure Cure for Dyspeps Sure Cure for Debility.

IMPURE BLOOD.

FEVER & AGUE!

\$100 \$100 \$100

Will be given for any case of this disease that occure to any one that uses the Bitters or Tonic as a pro-Those who have the Fever and Ague will find at-

These remedies will rebuild their Constitutions faster than any known remedy.

These remedies were placed before the public thirty years ago, with all the prejudice of so-called "patent medicine" operating against them, but gradually their virtues became known, and now to-day, they stand at the head of all preparations of their class, with the indorsement of eminent judges, lawyers, clergymen and physicians.

Ead the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

H

enstipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullnes
Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach,
Naucea, Heartburn, Disgust for
Food, Fullness or Weight in
the Stomach, Sour
Eructations, Sinking or
Fluttering at the Pit of the Stonianeh, Saimanning of the Head, Hurried or
ifficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart Che
ing or suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dinness of Vision,
Dots or Wels before the
Sight, Dull Pain in
the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin
and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest,
imbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat Burning in tesh, Coustant Imaginiers of Evil, 2nd Great 19

Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great De pression of Spirits—all indicate disease of the Live

Hoofland's German Bitters re entirely vegetable, and contain no liquor. It is compound of Fluid Extracts. The Boots Herband Barks from which these extracts are made, are extracts from them forwarded to this country to be extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of this Bitters. There is no alcubolic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters; hence it is free from all the objections incident to the use of a liquor prepa-

Hoofland's German Tonic

TESTIMONY Like the following was never before offered in be HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD

hiel Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvani writes: PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

great benefit in cases of debility, and want of ner yous action in the system. Yours truly, GEO, W. WOODWARD. HOW JAMES THOMPSON. of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, April 25, 1896

"I comider 'Hoofland' German Bitters' a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or HON. GEO. SHARSWOOD,

lastice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868. I have found by experience that "Hooffand's

room Betters" is a very good tonic, relievin HON. WM. F. ROGERS, Mayor of the City of Buffalo, N. Y. Mayor's Office Buffalo, June 22, 1862.

Tonic in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects.

WM. F. ROGERS.

HON, JAMES M. WOOD. Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoof-land's German Tonic" to any one who may be af-flicted with dyspepsia. I had the dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my

stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

Law Partner of Judge Maynard, Williamsport, I This is to certify that I have used "Hoofan German Bitters for dyspepsia, and found an invented processing the control of the

JOHN BUTERMARKS, ESQ.,

CAUTION. Hooffand's German Remedies are counterfeited

D

wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

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CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor. Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

PRICES. German Bitters, per bottle . \$1 00 do per half dozen \$5 00 do Tonic, put up in quart bot-

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tles, \$1 50 per bottle, or a half dozen for \$7 50.